PREPARING THE STRAWBERRY BED FOR NEXT YEAR--GARDENING NOTES

next season. Get the ground fine and

and puddle the roots, that is, soak blossom next spring. them in mud, made about the consistency of thin paste. Set the plants apart in the rows. The new runners will fill the spaces between the plants to be displayed. until a solid row of plants results. Keep the runners out of the spaces between the rows and the plants in dusted over the lawn once or twice the rows at least five inches apart.

wet the soil thoroughly with a hose the night before or early in the morning. Then set out the plants at undown and water thoroughly. Keep naturally or artificially. the plants from wilting by watering or affording shade. For shading, a oden berry box dropped over each ORIENTALS AHEAD OF AMERIplant during the day answers the purpose. Remove them at night and re-place in the morning. Shading will only be required for a day or two until the plants get a root start sufficient to supply the foliage sufficient sture to prevent the sun drying the plants up.

For mulching the best results w

have obtained is by using leaves in the spaces between the rows and marsh hay or straw around the plants and over the leaves in the row

Don't get weary when the ho weather comes and abandon the gar den, but keep up the good work and



Pess and all the best old-fashloned flowers.

DAINTILY PACKED IN WAX PAPER
IN FLORAL HAMPERS priced at \$1.00,
\$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$10.00, \$15.00, \$25.00.

ESTIMATES given for flowers for weddings, lunches, dinners, etc.

THE HARLOWARDEN GARDENS,

GREENPORT, N. Y.

The second secon

-IRRIGATE And Garden THE AMERICAN CENTRIFUGAL PUMP

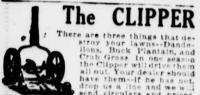
"IRRIGATION BULLETIN" THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS,



Pot-Grown STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Pulverized Limestone, Sheep Manure, epidemics of typhoid fever in the cities request.

anadian Hard Wood Ashes and spe-bordering, all our ureat lakes and As so cially prepared soil for potting, &c. Any of these ten cents per box postpaid. We have on hand at all times tree bark for window boxes, decorations, &c. Window and porch boxes made to order. N. B. BENN, 411 Shelton Ave., Jamaica, N.Y.



There are three things that de-stroy your lawns--Dande-itons. Buck Plantain, and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out. Your dealer should have them--if he has not, drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

WORNOUT LAWNS RENOVATED. 20 years' experience in the production and renovation of lawns, tennis courses, etc. Write for valuable instructive bookiet, "Peactical Illustrations of Turf Production." WILLIAM TUCKER, Grass and Turf Specialist, 35 Nassau street, New York.

These questions were for peonles.

Cut iris buds just before they are mellow, so the plants will develop about to break and put the stems in strong roots this season, as the crop water. The flowers will open quite results depend on this season's root the same as though they had flowered on the plants. In this respect they Trim back the leaves as soon as can be treated exactly like gladioli me plants are received from the dealer Remember this when the iris are in

Gladioli last longer when the flower in rows, two or three feet apart, and stems are cut before the buds break. diagnosis. If these peonies are of dif-the plants twelve to eighteen inches Put the stems in water and let them ferent varieties and have bloomed all

Prepared stable manure can be In setting out plants of any kind hower, if water is applied with the can be continued throughout the season with beneficial results, but it will be wasted unless the lawn has water,

The basis of agriculture is control of moisture, soil drainage and irrigation in connection with proper soil content and tillage. Lime is probably the chief factor of

soil content, and it is one of the most

valuable chemicals, properly used, that

the agriculturist has. Organic matter of the soil is controlled by supplying green manures and crop residues, including ashes and stock manure.

Tillage includes deep cultivation and subsoiling, thorough preparation and plied with plenty of water (not mannese cultivate whole mountain sides with level cultivation, while the American farmer accepts and cultivates every field at its natural slope. Mulching is the final stroke in tillage, and ries behind the Oriental countries. The final touch of fertility is supplied to the soil by the addition as required of phosphorus, sulphur, mitro-

gen and potassium. correct the generally mistaken idea of scientists and agriculturists.

production of farm and garden crops, and without it farm land quickly bethis there are many farms in New that can be bought for a few dollars an acre. This is not guess, as the writer good sized cities that can be had as with arsenate of lead, using about a lands will pay good interest on a valuation of \$1,000 an acre and more. deadly poison, should not be used. They can be brought up into fertility at a comparatively nominal cost. Now this is a condition in the United States. a new country and a young nation. What then, may we ask, is to happen a few centuries hence?

The authorities of the various Government and State agricultural departments and the agricultural press tell us that potash is controlled by Germany and that owing to the war it roots as little as possible. Use a is not being imported into this countrowel in lifting the plants and take Germany and that owing to the war it try now except in limited quantities. which has made the price high. We are also told that but little potash can be produced here; small deposits are apple trees is likely to be followed it is with decayed vegetable matter found in the West and the main source by light crops and poor fruit. When is the kelp, a seaweed found along parts of the Pacific coast. This has trees the fruit should be thinned out of soil a foot deep, except during to be dried and treated and there are the trees liberally fortilized. Trees no factories now for producing potash producing excessive crops are inclined of the soil. from this source, and it is problematical as to what the cost of the prod- terward.

How then, with potash controlled by Germany, and the German production, plenty of water in dry weather. only of recent origin, has China, one of the oldest inhabited countries on the globe, maintained its soil fertility all vaniage now in the vegetable garden; these centuries before Germany pro-duced potash? China, by the way, is a SEPARATORS, ENGINES, SPREADERS | vegetarian country too. The people eat little meat, living principally upon SOIL SURVEY OF SCHOHARIE vegetables, and the soil there to-day is wonderfully productive, notwithstanding the fact that it has produced the

maximum number of heavy crops of potash is wasted every year, is not harie county. New York. Hest of the New, the Standard and the turner will produce a FULL crop next into the sea, but millions and millions Summer will produce a FULL crop next June. Complete cultural directions free with each order. Also Cabbage and Celery with each order. Also Cabbage and Celery Plants, low prices, all fully described in my new list now ready. It's free. Write to-day. Address W. E. KING, Box 320. Little Silver, N. J.

The department requests cooperation of the health of the whole nation is endangered by so doing. Note the pollution of all our little Silver, N. J.

They are provided with BENN'S HORTICULTURAL FERTILIZERS drinking purposes, with the constant credentials, which will be shown upon s in turn pumped up and used for ent soils. bordering all our areat lakes and

If our scientists were awake, parour State and national Governments, this condition would be corrected, or be on foot. It must be done eventually, and watercourses. as conditions, the preservation of our

PEONY BUDS BLIGHTING.

peonies have all the buds blighted and asks if this could have been IF YOU GROW flowers or are troubled son. The foliage is fine, not blighted or injured in any way. The question with weeds on your paths send for our or injured in any way. The question ooklet "The Insect and Weed Problem is also asked if there is a specific solved." THE READE MFG. CO., Hopoken, N. J. m is also asked if there is a special

Edmund Wilson Strawberries

LOVETT'S POT GROWN STRAWBERRY PLANTS Planted in summer or autumn, produce a crop of berries the following June. My bookiet on Pot Grown Strawberries tells about them; how to prepare the ground, and cultivate. It shows the "Edmund Wilson" in natural size and color, and accurately describes with truthful filustration the Van Fleet hybrids and a score of other choice varieties, including the best Everbearing Strawberries. IT'S FREE. If you would have bigger and better Strawberries than you have ever had before, plant Van Fleet Hybrids.

For thirty-seven years J. T. LOVETT, Box 222, LITTLE SILVER, N. J.

Plant pot grown strawperries any the reward will be yours in the autime during July or August, on good rich, well prepared land and have an abundance of berries for the family the reward will be yours in the autime during a moist is especially prevalent during a moist is especially prevalen

these peonles have received it is difficult for me to render an intelligent since been disturbed I should say that the chances were that a severe, late frost injured the buds. The peony starts into growth very early They can stand ordinary weather quite well and it is only when an exceptionally severe frost occurs planted and were set too deep in the

produce undeveloped buds. The it is a tenacious clay, add a coating peony is a cold blooded and cold lov- of sand to the surface and stir it in ing plant. It should not be coddled over winter, and where the ground is reasonably rich and deep it is advisable to place no covering or mulch whatever over the roots during winter. "I know of no special peony ferti-

enriched with well rotted manure oughly and mixed through the soil from top to bottom, is all that is needed, except that during May and early June the peony should be supure water) in absence of frequent rains. This, however, should be kept after they begin to show color. Under no circumstances should the tops be cut off before the foliage begins to ripen in the fall. Where the foliage is cut off soon after the blooming sea son is over, as some people ignorantly

Mrs. P. C. F .- The weed killer advertised is for keeping down weeds growing through the cracks of stone walks or in gravel walks. For weeds in the lawn the best method is to dig them out with steel table knife.

Hellebore dusted on the leaves is the remedy commonly used to keep the currant worm under control. This can be used freely and frequently low as \$30 an acre, many at \$75 to pound and a half to twenty-five gallons of water. When the fruit begins Hellebore checks the worms and is not injurious to man.

> Mildew on roses should be treated with flour of sulphur dusted lightly over the foliage while they are moist from dew or spraying. Repeat as often as necessary.

In transplanting celery disturb the good ball of earth with them.

An excessive quantity of flowers on fruit sets heavily on to be dried and treated, and there are and the trees liberally fertilized. Trees water or about one-fifth of the weight to bear lightly for several seasons af-

Give tomatoes, radishes and lettuce

Nitrate of soda may be used to ad-

also liquid manure used freely.

COUNTY, N. Y., BEING MADE

Representatives of the bureau of fact is that in the United States ment of Agriculture are now at work probably to say that millions of dollars upon a complete soil survey of Schoputting the figures too high. This is it is expected, will take several

their investigations they will make a large map showing the various kinds yards from their orchard. ficularly those who are being paid by of soils and their location by means of colors and shading. This map will at least a movement to correct it would pal roads, schools, churches, railroads

> Accompanying the map will be improvement by fertilizers, cover completion of the survey.

PEONIES FOR PROFIT.

The earliest of peonles are the Japspur. The plants grow less than one quired for the insect to complete its foot high, and the flowers are usually development from egg to adult, of a very bright red color and of short duration. They are not unlike those forty or fifty days. It is about threeof rheas poppy in appearance, and fourths of an inch in length, light hardy. The next to bloom is peony white bands, joined in front, extendofficinalis, which is the old fashioned ing the full length of the back; the fragrant red peony. This now shows underparts and front of the head are colors ranging from white to velvety white. The females rarely fly any dark red. The plants grow from 15 to considerable distance, so that if the 18 inches high, becoming a globular immediate vicinity of an orchard can clump of foliage and bearing flowers of be kept free from them there is litlarge size and fine for cutting. Every tle danger of a serious infestation. branch produces one large flower, and

frequent where plants remain too long in one situation and the stems fading. The most popular and profit-become crowded. The remedy in this last case is to divide the plants into last case is to divide the plants into sinensis, known as Chinese peony. small clumps, replanting in fresh soil From this peony has been developed tree serve as an indication of the preswhere they can make new root growth. a great number of varieties, the flowers varying in color from white to crimson, some variegated, some single, some double. All are beautiful, and a number of the varieties emit a fra-

fashioned June rose, which is the

most delicious of the rose perfumes. The best time to plant a bed of peonles is about October 1. Usually clumps of from three to five eyes are sold, the price varying from six the growths are then quite soft and to eight dollars a hundred, the popular colors being white, pink and red cream and some yellow at the base that they are badly injured. If the but as yet there are no true yellow peonies in question have been newly colored peonies in general cultivation. The ground for a bed of peonie ground or were heavily mulched over should be dug deep and well enriched winter, this would have a tendency to with thoroughly decayed manure. If when digging. Set the roots in rows three feet apart and two feet apart in the rows, placing them as deep as the were when lifted, and heeling the soil well in about them. The planting should be done during damp or cloudy weather if possible. When winter comes mulch the be

neavily with stable litter. This will protect the plants from the frost, and also enrich the ground. As soon as go through the rows with a horse cul tivator and stir the manure into the the season, and mulch again the nex winter. The soil cannot be made to slacked lime will be found beneficia when preparing the ground, or for some time, as soil that is charged with cid will sometimes cause the buds to blight. The lime also promotes the ree development of the buds.

The time to cut the buds for ship ping is just before they open an when they feel loose to the touch. In cutting the buds always leave two leaves to the stem below, as to cut th stems at the ground will injure or ruin the plants. If the buds are sent to a distant market, it is well to wran each bud in tissue paper to keep i from developing before it reaches it destination. Some varieties of Chines peonies produce a cluster of buds upon the branch, and to secure full development it is necessary to rethe one which you wish to develop, as it is customary to have but one flower to each stem. In shipping do not re move the foliage, as most persons pur chasing wish the foliage as well as the The flowers if properly packed transport well. As their sea son is just before the development of roses, there is always a great demand for them .- George W. Park.

Three-fourths to seven-eighth of th weight of plants is composed of water. showing the necessity of irrigation by slow. The finer the soil and the richer the more water it will hold. An acre

Gardeners Union, August 27 and 28. and thrown into oil,

CONTROLLING APPLE BORER.

The round headed apple tree borer. the most destructive of a number of tected. similar pests, lays its eggs in or under whole of the eastern portion of the form to fifty gallons of water." United States and as far west as Nebraska, Kansas and New Mexico. service, wild crab and mountain ash trees, which makes it advisable for As soon as they have completed orchardists to remove these varieties for a distance of at least a hundred A heavy application of some paint

that will not injure the trees but will also show the location of the princi- remain in an unbroken coat on the bark for two or three months is effective in preventing the female from laying her eggs in the tree and complete report on the nature of the greatly reduces the amount of wormsoils, their suitability for growing va- ing or the removal of the insects with rious crops, and suggestions for their a knife and wire that must be done. The female lays her eggs one at crops, and crop rotations. This report a time in an incision she has made and the map will not be ready for in the bark, usually above the surface of the ground. About fifteen or twenty days later the eggs hatch and the larvæ appear. When full grown these are nearly an inch and a half in length. They first attack the inner circular galleries and thrusting out through small holes in the bark castof the leading peony growers, Ber- anese tree varieties, which come in wood fragments around the base of various colors. These grow from two the tree. During the winter the borto three feet high, and the buds deto three feet high, and the buds develop so early that it is often necessary to protect them from frost in a Northern climate. Following these we have peony tenuifolia in double and single form. They have deep cut green foliage, in general appearance not unlike that of the annual larkspur. The plants grow less than one

The plants are perfectly brown in color above, with two broad The most common method of ridence of the borers. Where the burrows are curved or obstructed in some serted, cotton batting dipped in carbon bisulphid should be inserted and the hole then plugged with moist earth. The gas from the carbon bisulphid will penetrate all parts of the burrow

and kill the borer. In addition to worming, as this process is called, paint is often used to prevent the beetles laying their eggs. Pure white lead and raw linseed oil mixed rather thick will not injure the trees, and when applied to young, smooth bark will form a protective coat during the egg laying season. The United States Department of Agriculture says it is probable that this is more effective method than wraping the trees with building paper, coton batting, cloth or other materials sometimes used for this purpose. Before painting, however, the earth should be removed from the base of the tree for a depth of from three to four inches. The surface of the trunk hus exposed should be first scraped and painted and the earth then replaced. This is necessary, for the eetle occasionally lays her eggs under instead of above the ground.

"The Farmers of Forty Centuries," by F. H. King, published by Mrs. F. H. King, Madison, Wis., gives many nteresting facts regarding crop rotation, cultural methods and life in hina, Japan and Cores.

The New York State College of eading course on the production of or home consumption surely want a nto effect January 1, 1915, which re-

therwise bacteria will collect in these erected places and contaminate each fresh lot vater, or better still, sterifized in

United States Department of Agriulture Bulletin No. 254, the Sharp leaded Grain Leafhopper, is sent free on request. The leafhopper is troubleome to cereal and forage crops, prin-

pear. Polson them with a bait made up of twenty-five pounds of wheat quarts of cheap molasses. Scatter sects. These four requirements are met

similar pests, lays its eggs in or under the bark of apple trees. After hatching the larvæ feed upon the inner bark and wood to such an extent that deaux mixture. Using arsenate of bark and wood to such an extent that deaux mixture. Using arsenate of be so constructed that the air can pass the tree is seriously weakened or lead, three pounds of the paste form The pest is found over the or one and one-half pounds of the dry

In addition to fruit trees it feeds on NEW YORK TERRITORY FREED few FROM FOOT AND MOUTH QUARANTINE.

Three more New York counties are now freed from quarantine for the foot and mouth disease, and the quarantine regulations are also releved in the gust hatched pullets raised in this grove Three more New York counties are antine regulations are also relaxed in the other sections of the State. The brids at maturity that in size compared freed counties are Chautauqua, Oneida favorably with May hatched birds. and Orleans. Madison and Orendaga counties are made modified area and Bronx, Queens, Richmond, Westchester and all of New York county except the Fortieth street stock yards
restricted area. In addition k yards
Brahmas and Buff Cochins, and about restricted area. In addition to counties already named, Albany, Erie, Kings, Oswego and Rensselaer counties are under quarantine. There is with plenty of trees and bushes for no closed area, and Niagara county, shade. I was told that this farm did Erie county, with the exception of the New York Central stock yards at Buffalo, the Fortieth street stock yards in New York and the quaran-would not be able to raise a fourth of tine yards at West Albany constitute the crop of the turkeys that they do the exposed area. In the modified area raise if it were not for the shaded rolling are Madison, Onondaga, Oswego and Rensselaer. The remainder of the quarantine territory is in the restricted classification, in which the regulations are the least severe.

Communications for the Farm and Garden Department, to receive proper attention, should be addressed to The Editor, Farm and Garden Department, The Sun, New York. Advertising rates under classification of the Farm and Garden Department of The Sun supplied on application.

COMFORT MOTTO OF BEST POULTRY MEN

To Stay Healthy and Vigorous. Fowls Must Be Protected From Summer Sun.

FRUIT TREES DESIRABLE

By MICHAEL K. BOYER,

Poultry Editor of "Farm Journal." It is just as important to keep the oultry comfortable in summer as it is n winter. "Comfort" should be the motto of every poultry keeper, and it should be strictly enforced. To remain healthy and vigorous, both fowls and chicks must be protected from the burning rays of the sun.

To deprive the stock of sunlight would be fatal. A house situated where it does not get the sunlight is unfit for fowls, but if it gets the sun for only a few hours a day it may be used. Mature birds soon degenerate away from the birds soon degenerate away from the sun and chicks are sickly when grown with little sunlight. But no fowl can thrive when long exposed to the heat of the sun, so there should be shade at least in the heat of the day. Dense and complete shade is to be avoided. Air and sunshine in moderation are im-portant factors in the growth and thrift of street.

rees are particularly good, since they give shelter as well as crops that can be sold at a profit. They provide shade during hot weather and, dropping their leaves for winter, allow the sunshine to strike past their limbs in cool weather. Evergreen trees planted in hedges for windbreaks for winter also furnish a dence and cooling shade in summer Shade can be furnished artificially in different sections of the yard by using branches of trees cut in full foliage, or

The prime importance of sunlight in Agriculture, Ithaca, has prepared a sanitation is universally acknowledged contest. The production for the thirty-reading course on the production of by the medical fraternity. It is nature's fifth week amounted to 3,887, or ninety-

dided by using a small top milk pail, poultry aliments and find where sun- outh Rocks, Wyandottes, Ruoge Island and Campines, Light Brohmas, Silver and seams in dairy utenshine acts as a tonic as well as a pre- Reds, Leghorns, Light Brohmas, Silver acts as a tonic as well as a pre- Reds, Leghorns, Light Sussex, Faverolles and the control of the red is a pre- red in the control of the red is a pre- red in the control of the red is a pre- red in the control of the red is a pre- red in the control of the red is a pre- red in the control of the red is a pre- red in the control of the red is a pre- red in the control of the red is a pre- red in the control of the red is a pre- red in the control of the red is a pre- red in the control of the red in the r

that we have our poultry houses so Orpingtons, laid seven eggs each during that the sunshine can enter at the week.

hours of the day to disinfect the In the second contest conducted at of milk put into the utensil. All utensils used should be rinsed in lukewarm water, then washed with a brush, not a cloth, in a strong solution of washing powder and hot water, and then either thoroughly scaled with boiling water, or batter still started as the stock may be shaded so that the stock may be shaded so t Probably at no time is the hot sun

out weather beaten suit for a fresh, clean one. Quite frequently individual birds will be almost entirely nude, and when or a laying average of 95.5 for three exposed to the hot sun the skin not only quickly reddens but is apt to blister and last 150 days.

showing the necessity of irrigation by sprinkling or otherwise, or conservation of moisture by cultivation where the matter supply is limited growth will be slow. The finer the soil and the richer it is with decayed vegetable matter the more water it will hold. An acre of soil a foot deep, except during fossility, contains about 350 tons of water or about one-fifth of the weight of the soil.

Coming Exhibitions.

Atlantic City, N. J.—American Gladiolus Society, August 25 to 29.

Cleveland, Ohio—Gladiolus Society of Ohio, August 13 and 14.

**Equans bugs are very difficult to which a pound of glucose or Leaves of Ohio, August 13 and 14.

Lenox, Mass.—Summer exhibition, Lenox, Mass.—Summer exhibition, July 27 and 28.

Lewiston, Me.—Fall exhibition of Gardeners Union, August 27 and 28.

Winnetaka, Ill.—Summer exhibition of Contentation of the month of the plant under which they will hide and can afterward be picked and contentation oil, "Onion maggots are nearly impossi-" from the leaves are nearly impossi-" from the plant under which they will hide and can afterward be picked and thorwed in and the plant under which they will hide and can afterward be picked and thorwed in an afterward be picked from the plant under which they will hide and can afterward be picked from the plant under which they will hide and can afterward be picked from the plant under which they will hide and can afterward be picked from the proper amount of shade in their runs. They must be provided from the strong rays of the sun their runs. They must be provided from the strong rays of the sun their runs. They must be provided from the strong rays of the sun their runs. They must be provided from the strong rays of the sun their runs. They must be provided from the strong rays of the sun their runs. They must be provided from the strong rays of the sun their runs. They must be provided from the strong rays of the sun their runs. Gardeners Union, August 27 and 28.

Winnetaka, Ill.—Summer exhibition of Lake Shore Horticultural Society, July 22.

"Cutworms are almost sure to appear. Poison them with a bait made and what other expenses and thrown into oil, "Onion maggots are nearly impossible to control except by crop rotation.

"Cutworms are almost sure to appear. Poison them with a bait made the cost of planting and what other expenses are the cost of planting and what other expenses are the cost of planting and what other expenses are the cost of planting and what other expenses are the cost of planting and what other expenses are the cost of planting and what other expenses are the cost of planting and what other expenses are the cost of planting and what other expenses are the cost of planting and what other expenses are the cost of planting and what other expenses are the cost of planting and what other expenses are the cost of planting and what other expenses are the cost of planting and what other expenses are the cost of planting and what other expenses are the cost of planting and what other expenses are the cost of planting and what other expenses are the cost of planting are the cost of plantin

bran, one pound of Paris green, two chicks are space, shade, grass and inthis bait around the plants to be pro-by the Niagara Farm plan. But this tected. through and that the hot roofs can be more or less cooled by proper ventilation.

This lesson has been a costly one to
me. I had two houses that were not ew hours caused the loss of a dozen

valuable fowls. Summer hatches will be robbed of much of their risk when the growing birds are provided with this needed

Several years ago, while on a visit to the farm of Messrs. Sharpe in Taunton, Mass., I was told that all their Madison Garden winners were Square the that time they captured the laurels Erie, wherever they showed. But these birds had an ideal range-a large grass plot most of its hatching in summer for the reason that the stock needed less care country over which the birds range. The duck farms of Long Island would have to go out of business if it were not that their brooder yards are partially shaded, as too much exposure to the hot sun is fatal to young ducklings. The geese raisers of New England would fall if they exposed their goslings to the hot

Of Interest to Poultry Men.

The William Bartels Company of 42 and 44 Cortlandt street has purchased th entire stock of poultry supplies of the Certified Farms Company of 39 Barclay street. The transaction is one of the biggest of that nature put through in recent years and is a long step forward in the extension of the business of the

purchasing company.

The Certified Farms Company was The Certified Farms Company was one of the best known houses in New York, catering to a high class trade, and frequently has been referred to as "the millionaire boultry fancier's shop."

Hecause of its necessary to produce equally all parts complete only twelve ergot thing is true of the white same proposition of the white same proposition of the yolk is principally carbohydrates, will lay more eggs than the poultry fancier's shop."

POULTRY DIRECTORY

We Lead the World IN EGG PRODUCTION

See report of International Egg Laying Contest on this page I MUST SELL AT ONCE One Thousand Cockerels and Pullets about eight weeks old.

These birds are from the same females as those that have been doing such remarkable laying in the Storrs Contest. Cockerels, 50c each; Pullets, 75c each. Special prices on lots of

Dictograph Farm, West Nyack, N. Y.

class of trade the company carried one of the best and most complete lines of poultry specialties in this city, all of which now will be sold by the Will-iam Bartels Company at the Cortlandt street store. Frederick Mitchell, head of the purchasing company, says the favorable price at which he took over the stock enables the disposal of it at prices never before named for articles of such standard.

OVER 100,000 EGGS IN LAYING CONTEST

After Eighth Month It Seems Safe to Predict 150 for Each Hen Entered.

STORRS, Conn., July 8 .- The hens it

the laying contest at Storrs have now laid a grand total of more than 100,000 by driving three foot stakes in the eggs. The eighth month of the com-ground and covering them with a canopy petition has just been completed, hence of burlap, or by erecting frames made it seems safe to predict an average of wire netting or lath, covered with hay yield for the year of 150 eggs for each of the thousand hens engaged in the clean milk, which is free to residents great disinfectant and the direct rays of the State. Those producing milk or home consumption surely want a so the beneficial effects of sunlight for the corresponding week last year. All of the leading pens for the lean product. Milk offered for sale

The question is how can it best be proved to be White Leghorns. Bran controlled so as not to do damage to the ford Farms, Groton, Conn., won first

nto effect January 1, 1915, which requires all milk to be graded according to the health of the cows, the canitary condition of the barn and the nilk house and the bacteria content of the milk or cream.

At least two-thirds of the bacteria content of the hot sun is frequently the reason.

At least two-thirds of the bacteria content of the hot sun is frequently the reason.

I might go through the entire list of poultry allments and find where sun-luded by using a small top milk pail, the property of the week with fifty-nine eggs. Windsweep Farm, Redding Ridge, Conn., and Albert S. Sonderegger, South fifty-seven eggs each. A New York pen owned by Happich & Danks, North the hot sun is frequently the reason.

I might go through the entire list of poultry allments and find where sun-luded by using a small top milk pail, the present in milk may be exhaust as a tonic as well as a present in the property of the week with fifty-nine eggs. Windsweep Farm, Redding Ridge, Conn., and Albert S. Sonderegger, South fifty-seven eggs each. A New York pen owned by Happich & Danks, North the hot sun is frequently the reason.

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I might go through the entire list of poultry all ments and find where sun-luded by the reason.

I might go through the entire list of poultry all ments and find where sun-luded by the reason.

At least two-thirds of the bacteria content of the case of heavy fowls, the birds owned by Happich & Danks, North fifty-seven eggs each. A New York pen owned by Happich & Danks, North fifty-seven eggs each. Forty-sive individuals, including Plym-outh fifty-seven eggs each. A New York pen owned by Happich & Danks, North fifty-seven eggs each. A New York pen owned by Happich & Danks, North forty-seven eggs each. A New York pen owned by Happich & Danks, North

owned by Doughoregan Manor Farm Ellicott City, Md., has laid for sixty Probably at no time is the hot sun more dangerous to fowls than during moulting season. Moulting is nature's condition for exchanging the old, wormout weather beaten suit for a fresh, clean out weather beaten suit for a fresh, clean during the months of April, May and out weather beaten suit for a fresh, clean during the months of April, May and out weather beaten suit for a fresh, clean during the months of April, May and out weather beaten suit for a fresh, clean during the months of April, May and out weather beaten suit for a fresh, clean during the months of April, May and out weather beaten suit for a fresh, clean during the months of April, May and out weather beaten suit for a fresh, clean during the months of April, May and out weather beaten suit for a fresh, clean during the months of April, May and out weather beaten suit for a fresh, clean during the months of April, May and out weather beaten suit for a fresh, clean during the months of April, May and out weather beaten suit for a fresh, clean during the months of April, May and out weather beaten suit for a fresh, clean during the months of April, May and during t seven eggs out of a possible ninety-one

records by laying 61 eggs in one week the highest record made by any one o the hundred pens in the contest. The ten leading pens to date: Ed Cam. Hoghton, near Preston. England, White Wyandottes. 1,400 Hillylew Boultry Farm. St. Albans. Vt. Rhode Island Reds. 1,382 VI. Rhode Island Reds.
Tom Barron. Catforth, near Preston,
England, White Wyandottes.
Tom Barron, Catforth England, White
Lephorps 1.378 Leghorns P. Robinson, Calverton, N. Y., 1.321 -White Leghorns.
M. Peasley, Cheshire, Conn., White

Leghorns 1,321
Windsweep Farm Redding Ridge.
Conn. White Leghorns 1,294
James V. Thomas, Ballston Lake, N.
Y. White Leghorns 1,236
Branford Farm, Groton, Conn., White

FORTY-FIVE ENTRIES mately correct: Grain, Gracked corn. Wheat Mash Mash Mash Mash Middings

Begin in November, Now Getting Attention.

ing contest here have been received, carbohydrates would p.
The rules governing the contest are for yolks; one pound of prot The rules governing the contest are for Yolks; one point of professions of the duce 16 2-3 whites, this breeders of all breeds and varieties the of the average hen here same opportunity to enter the contest.

It will be seen that for the news are already of corn 382 yolks and same opportunity to enter the contest. It will be seen that Therefore half of the pens are already of corn 382 yolks and taken. Those who wait to see how produced, therefore it taken. Those who wait to see how their pullets develop before entering are usually disappointed, for all pens are taken long before the contest begins, which is November 1.

One of the factors which determine egg production is the feed ration, not merely the quantity of feed given, but the elements contained therein. Many questions are asked as to what

questions are asked as to what a 156 lbs. cracked corn-balanced ration for egg production is 156 lbs. wheat, and how to balance the ration. In order 25 lbs. beef scraps. to determine more fully the effect of Total . and how to balance the ration. In order to determine more fully the effect of certain rations a number of experiments are in progress at this station. Each pen contains twenty hens.

The test with a wide ration, containing elements which would produce three yolks for each white, laid 379 eggs in the first six months. The test with a narrow ration, containing elements which a narrow ration, containing elements which would produce two whites to each yolk, produced 269 eggs. The test with a ration containing equal yolk and white material, but without minerals to produce the shell, produced 161 eggs. The test where the ration contained elements of the egg produced 163 eggs in the same time. This ration is called balanced ration for egg production.

This ration would give where the heas have free ratio to the grinding of the kind of food she gets on the beconsidered, however.

If a hen has the ability twenty-four eggs in one more duce the shell, produce 161 eggs. The test where the ration contained elements of the egg produced 1,603 eggs in the same time. This ration is called balanced ration for egg production.

This ration would give where the heas have free ration to do the grinding of the kind of food she gets on the beconsidered, however.

If a hen has the ability twenty-four eggs in one more duced two yolks for each would produce twenty-four eggs to material, but without minerals to produce twenty-four eggs only the twenty-four eggs to making forty eight yolks for each would produce twenty-four eggs to making forty eight yolks for each would produce the shell, minerals to produce twenty-four eggs only the twenty-four yolks for each would produce the shell give the shell give the head they have considered, however.

If a hen has the ability twenty-four eggs in one more ability of making forty eight yolks produced two yolks for each would food the grinding of the considered, however.

If a hen has the ability twenty-four eggs in one more ability of making forty eight yolks produced twe yolk for each would food t

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est, &c., will be found in the Sunday Sun.

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1.324 POULTRY INFORMATION BUREAU New York Sun, N

1.321 Thus the three parts of the egs Leghorns 1.204
Leghorns Bagnacre, Garstang, the terms "yolks" and "heen used. All fractions Therefore this table is 1,264 terms "carbohydrates"

Next Egg Laying Contest, to S. P. off meal.

Mountain Grove, Mo., July 8,— of yolks and whites pr Forty-five entries for the next egg lay- kind of feed was that

